Amnoements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendier. AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING-9 to 10:30-Architectural League Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE-8:30-A Society Fad.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The New So

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 The Dore Gallery. CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master. DLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-A Flag of Truce. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-School for Scandal EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Deception.
GARDEN THEATRE-S-The Mountebanks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Midnight Alaym. MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball BARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Rip Van Winkle, HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-Caste. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-Concert.

8:86-A Trip to Chinatown. TCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Americans Abroad. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-The Isle of Chan PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Aristocracy

THEATRE-12 m. to 10:30 p. m.-Opera and STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Masked Dail. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Romeo and Juliet.
TONY PASTOR'S-2-S-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Captain Herne, U. S. A. MIN STREET THEATRE-8-Blue Joans.

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Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. Sellew, No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Government's course in expelling four Nihilists was approved by the Cham-ber of Deputies, 352 to 34; Dr. Herz has been ordered to appear as an accused person; another correspondent was expelled from France; the Paris garrison is held ready for an emergency. The Pope created fourteen Cerdinals : no American is in the list. - Several marine disasters were reported, with loss of life; a fire on the Cunarder othnia did slight damage. === It is reported that there is increased friction in the Cabinet about details of the Home Rule bill.

Congress .- Both houses in session. --- Senate: The Anti-Option and McGarrahan Claim bills were · constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators Was was defeated.

Domestic .- A resolution was passed in the Sen ate at Albany recalling the Constitutional Convention bill for amendment. --- The Attorney-General of the State was asked to begin action ooking to the removal of the directors of the Panama Railroad and the appointment of a receiver for it. ____ James Smith, jr., was unani-mously nomifuted for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus in Trenton; the Republicans nominated General William J. Sewell.

Intense cold still prevailed throughout the country, causing widespread suffering and interruption to business. === The twenty-fifth National Woman Suffrage Convention was opened in Washington. City and Suburban.—Inspectors Williams and McAvoy were declared not guilty yesterday by the Police Board, while it was found that the three police captains had neglected their duties. Three new cases of typhus were found in the city. === The severe cold continued yesterday, the temperature falling to within one deof zero. === The trial of Colonel W. B. Hayes on a charge of forgery was begun. Stocks were active and strong, with an increase outside demand: Distilling and Cattle Feeding recovered sharply, and the railway list closed naterially higher. Money on call was 3a3 1-2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, growing warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 18 degrees; lowest, 2; average, 6 1-2.

The do-nothing character or tendency of the majority in the House has often been shown, but never more strikingly than yesterday, when the Democrats opposed the passage of an order requiring the attendance of a quorum in order that business might proceed. Less than seven weeks of the session remain, but the Democrats who control the House seem entirely indifferent as to whether necessary legislation is accomplished or not.

No one can expect such a body as the present Legislature to lift a finger in favor of a National quarantine, which would have a serious effect upon the fortunes of Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, the Health Officer at this port. On the first day of the session Mr. Ainsworth introduced a resolution in the Assembly urging Congress to establish a National quarantine service. For some reason the Democrats do not care to act fairly and squarely upon it. but they made haste to suppress Mr. Ainsworth last night when he sought to discharge the Committee on Public Health from considering the resolution further. A report upon the subject is out of the question.

result of the police trials yesterday. Inspectors Williams and McAvoy were pronounced not guilty by the Commissioners, and, although the three captains, Westervelt, Stephenson and Doberty, were found guilty of neglect of duty, no punishment was meted out to them, except that they were "severely censured and repri-Superintendent Byrnes, who admitted that he did not think gambling could Company and the whole grievous experience be suppressed in the city, was positive in his nts that the orders to break up gambling-places had not been obeyed. He had no alternative, he said, but to prefer charges against the delinquent officials. The result indicates that the trials were had simply for spending what-for a great railroad corpora-

of the police. Nobody will be misled by such transparent proceedings.

The New-Jersey Senatorship was settled in haste last evening, the supporters of James Smith, jr., calling a caucus at short notice. The election will not take place until a week from to-day, but as the Smith men were sure of the game, they resolved to end uncertainty by bagging it out of hand. Before the caucus met Governor Abbett released his friends from the pledges they had given to him, and the nomination of Smith was made with unanimity. Abbett must have seen for weeks that his chances for the Senatorship were waning, and at the last he simply bowed to the inevitable as gracefully as he could.

is furnished by the action of the Democrats with subscriptions for new and competing in the Legislature in withdrawing the Constitutional Convention bill from the Governor in order to amend it. They have become convinced that the provision for delegates representing the Prohibition, Labor and Woman-Suffrage parties is unconstitutional, and will now fall back upon the bill passed by a Republican Legislature in 1867 and frame their own upon precisely the same lines. Their zeal to rush the bill through on the first day of the session must make this recourse mortifying to Senator Cantor and other experienced legislators, more particularly in view of the bungling work done in this same matter at the last session.

FULFIL YOUR PROMISE.

In the newspaper discussion now in progress as to which party should take the initiative in calling up and pushing to a vote a bill repealing the Silver Purchase act, and which will have to bear the odium of failure in the event ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. of non-action, there appears to be a lamentable lapse of memory on the part of those disputants who are endeavoring to put the responsibility upon Republican shoulders. The position of the two parties on this question as set forth in their National platforms seems to be entirely lost sight of. It is important to remember that while the Republicans in their platform took a positive stand in favor of bimetallism; and commended the steps taken by our Government to secure through an international conference the adoption of measures which would insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world, it did not descend to details or recommend specific legislation, it being deemed wiser to wait the outcome of the Monetary Conference which had been called to consider the subject. The result of the conference has been to confirm the view of the large majority of Republicans that the Silver Purchase law, instead of promoting, is really an obstruction to bimetallism. It is now evident, moreover, that the continuance of the law is a menace to business enterprise and public credit, and at war with the principles of sound finance. Republicans consequently favor its repeal. But in doing so the party is adapting itself to existing conditions, not fulfilling a promise.

On the other hand, our Democratic friends, in the positive way in which they are accustomed to denounce anything and everything done by their opponents, went straight at the Silver Purchase act in their platform in terms and by name, denouncing it as "a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters and its author anxious for its speedy repeal." That was specific, plain, outspoken and positive. There is no possibility of mistake or misunderstanding as to its meaning. It committed the party to the repeal of this 'cowardly makeshift' at the earliest opportunity. Not to tinkering it or paltering with it or keeping it in force until some other "makeshift" could be invented as a substidiscussed. - House: A resolution proposing tute, but to its absolute and unconditional rep Land bill peal as a law "fraught with possibilities of danger in the future." They carried the coun try on that as much as on any other issue. The country took them at their word; believed their professions; accepted their promises. There's the difference in the position of the two parties; and it is well not to forget it when men are talking about which one ought to take the initiative, and which will be responsible for failure to act, on the part of this Congress.

Republicans in the Senate will be held to a strict accountability by their constituents, who expect them to meet this issue squarely: to stand up for the honor of the party as well as for the principle of sound finance, without regard to any considerations of temporary partisan advantage. But it is proper to remind the Democratic newspaper editors and statesmen who are "nagging" them that the antifree-coinage Republicans in the Senate are not a majority of that body. They can do nothing without the help of the Democratic Senators who stand before the country upon a platform demanding the repeal of the Silver Purchase act. Senator Sherman says that in the face of their own platform profession, and in spite of them, there are not ten Democratic Senators who will vote with the Republicans for repeal. Senator Carlisle thinks there are as many as twelve who would vote for a repealing bill so shaped as to suit them. Possibly. But why not more? Why not all of them? Are they Democrats? Do they believe in their own platform? More than that; in the other platform? branch of Congress they have an abundant, an overwhelming majority; they said in their National Convention the act ought to be repealed : the people have indorsed them; why not go ahead in the House with a repealing act? One fact is perfectly patent in all the discussion, and that is that the Democrats in Congress have the power to repeal the Silver Purchase act if they desire to or dare to. They have promised to. Will they?

COMPETITION IN RAPID TRANSIT. Controller Myers has made some suggestions oncerning the rapid-transit problem which appear to be sensible and judicious. He says that there would be no difficulty in raising sufficient capital to build new elevated railroads from the Battery to Yonkers, constructed and managed in such a way as to cut down the running time between the City Hall and Harlem from an hour to comparatively few minutes. It is perfectly plain that the efforts and energies of the Rapid-Transit Commission ought to be devoted, at least in part, to the Probably few persons will be surprised at the establishment of a rapid-transit system, which will compete with the Manhattan lines, rather than to such vast extensions of the Manhattan structures as will cut off competition completely. New-York ought to have the benefits and advantages which must result from a lively competition in transporting people swiftly and comfortably from one end of the town to the other. The whole history of the Manhattan of New-Yorkers in its trains prove that its managers cannot be trusted to give the metropolis a thoroughly satisfactory system of rapid transit in any circumstances or under any conditions. Its own directors admit that by

-is the paltry sum of \$400,000, in buying and keep the City Hall. private property near the Battery, it could have enlarged its facilities enormously and given the public a far better service. But the company has refused to spend this \$400,000. while, like a sturdy beggar with a big concealed bank account, it has appealed to the city for alms in the form of additional space in a public park. It could have given the people of New-York more trains and faster trains. It has not cared to take the trouble. Its directors and officers have preferred to try to wheedle the city out of privileges to which it had no just claim, and to obstruct every honest and genuine effort for true rapid transit.

By all means, then, let the Controller's suggestion be adopted. Since capitalists will not come forward to supply the funds for an under-A telling point against hurried legislation ground road, invite them to step to the front elevated railroads. The Rapid-Transit Commission is in duty bound to guard the grants of franchises and privileges to any new corporation that may be formed in such a way that it will be impossible for the Manhattan Company to acquire possession or control of it. The way to any consolidation, lease or

traffic agreement with the Manhattan ought to be blocked effectually for all time. Capital will not be slow to supply funds for a vigorous competition with the Manhattan system. With the prodigious expansion in passenger business which must inevitably and promptly follow the furnishing of adequate lines for swift and agreeable travel, the profits of the new company would be certain and extensive. would be a most interesting and gratifying spectacle to the people of New-York to see the Manhattan management forced to bestir itself and to do all in its power to develop this great city by the intense pressure of severe competition. The "What are you going to do about it?" atmosphere of contempt for the just demands of the citizens, which has filled the directors' room of the Manhattan for so

many years might then be rapidly cleared away. Controller Myers suggests that Lafayette Place and Wooster-st. might well be among the downtown streets to be occupied by new elevated structures. It ought not to be difficult for Mr. Steinway and his associates to lay out satisfactory routes for new lines. If the members of the Rapid-Transit Commission betray the interests committed to them, surrender everything to the Manhattan system, and shut off competition entirely, then the people of New-York may be forced to the unpleasant conclusion that this commission was made up in the interest of the Manhattan Company as the result of a "deal" between Tammany Hall and the Manhattan management.

THE QUESTION OF A SITE.

The signs of increasing hostility to the Tam many project for demolishing the City Hall are gratifying and hopeful. They appear in private conversation, in general discussion wherever men gather to talk, and in the newspapers. It is obvious that a suitable effort will produce an impressive demonstration of popular opinion. The City Clab, we understand, is rallying the opposition, and other organizations are bringing their strength to bear We hope that all the forces thus coming into line will be applied to the single purpose of keeping the City Hall where it is. It would be a mistake to expend time and energy upon the alternative proposal to take down that edifice for the purpose of setting it up somewhere else. If it is to be saved it ought to be saved where it is. Transferred to another site it would lose most of its significance. Moreover, the transplanting of it would be a costly job, and those who advocate such an operation are sure to alienate some part at least of the interest which is now felt in the mevement to preserve the building, and which can be cer- that the January thaw was approaching. tainly increased by a judicious effort.

near the old one which would not encroach upon the present City Hall or in any way diminish its beauty, we have no doubt that they would accomplish the task without serious difficulty. A new building is unquestionably difference of opinion. It is equally clear that structure-that is, in the municipal centre of been satisfactorily shown that there was no available site outside the limits of the little park. The protracted search for one was not the city authorities did not want to find an exterior site. Their intention from the first was to bring only objectionable locations into consideration, and so by the process of exclusion to convince the community that the projected building must be erected in the park. It may be that they have succeeded in producing conditions which forbid the choice of any other site. Assuming that they have, we refuse to admit that it is necessary to tear down the City Hall to make room for a sucessor. The Register's Office, the General Ses sions Building and the engine house ought to be demolished, in any case, and their removal would clear a large space at the northeast corner of the park. The northwest corner is now unoccupied, and upon either of these sites a

commodious building could be constructed. We do not suppose that Mayor Gilroy and his colleagues would be satisfied to be restricted within such comparatively narrow limits. and perhaps experts would agree that a building at once adequate and architecturally creditable could not be put up on a site of that size and amid such surroundings. The opinion of competent architects on that question would be valuable and ought to be obtained. But if it were adverse it would not involve of necessity the destruction of the City Hall. There is another building which could be far better spared, if more room is imperatively required. The County Court House has no claim to existence except a small measure of utility. It is not stately or beautiful or excellent in any particular. The fact that it cost five or six times as many millions of dollars as it ought to have cost is entirely irrelevant. It is not worth any more on that account. And, if sentiment has a place in the discussion, there would be no small satisfaction in having this monument of shameless rascality obliterated. especially since it seems to have lost whatever value it may once have had as an awful warning. There is no question that if the County Court House were out of the way, as well as the insignificant and dilapidated structures which stand east of it, an ample and admirable site would exist for the new building. It

hereafter. We do not now advocate the demolition of the County Court House, for we do not feel assured that some other alternative is not feasible. But we do not hesitate to repeat the assertion that if it comes to a choice between

THE SENATE.

It begins to seem probable that the Democrats may not elect Senators enough to secure the organization of the Senate. A telegram from Montana states that three Populists who hold the balance of power declare they will not vote for either Democratic candidates, nor for any one who may be nominated by the Democratic caucus, and a dispatch from Democratic sources states that "there is great danger that these Populists may soon decide to work with the Republicans." In that case the Democrats would lose one of the Senators upon whom they have most confidently counted.

The situation is substantially the same in Wyoming. According to dispatches, the five Populists have "had a revelation," and have suddenly waked to a realization of the fact that they hold the balance of power, and have made propositions to the Democrats which the latter have thus far declined to entertain. If these fail, the Populists have proposed to the Republicans that they will vote for Mr. Clark, the Republican Congressman, who agrees with them in favoring free silver. The Democrats evidently fear that such a combination will deprive them of the expected Senator from

Wyoming. In California also the Populists hold the balance of power, and though only two of their votes are needed to give the Democrats a majority, it is uncertain whether any can be obtained for the candidate nominated. There has been much talk of a possible deadlock, and the Populists at present seem disposed to stand together for their own candidate. Nothing is yet clear except that the election of the Democrat, considered certain a short time ago, is now rather more doubtful.

The Democrats have not expected to succeed in Kansas, and the revolutionary course of the Populists there has driven the Democratio members to act with the Republicans. It is safe to say that no person claiming to be Senator from Kansas will be admitted by the Senate, unless the only legal House in Kansas participates in his election.

Unless the Democrats can secure at least three of the Senators from these States they will not be able to organize the Senate even with the aid of the Vice-President's vote. It appears from the latest dispatches rather improbable that they will secure as many. The Populists in that case will have the balance of power, and some of them, having been elected by Republican votes, may act with the Republicans in organization, though probably not on important matters of legislation. Such a division of forces would be regretted on many accounts, for it would again give the Democrats an excuse for failing to do the things they are pledged to do. The Republicans would be unable to carry any legislation, however needful, unless it should be approved by some other Senators, by the Democratic House and by the President. But they would nevertheless have much power to prevent mischief.

ZERO AND UNDER. There has been no revival this season of the theory that the Gulf Stream has changed its course and taken a closer dip landward. Owing to the excessive mildness of recent winters this has been referred to as the possible cause of alterations of climate, and the captains of steamers in the Southern trade have furnished some superficial evidence to sustain the theory. In view of recent experience it is safe to assume that navigators and weather prophets will now diseard this hypothesis as a transitory vagary of the public mind. Last week's continuous low temperatures and heavy snowfall revealed the potency of the old-time climate; and a sudden fall of the mercury to the minimum point for the present winter has dispelled the hope that the worst was over and

A most remarkable feature of this cold wave If skilful architects were perfectly free to is it's Southern reach. In Virginia and Tendevise a plan for a new municipal building nessee lower temperatures have been registered than in this city. Zero has even been reached at the Georgia line, and a large section of Florida has been at the freezing point. Temperatures of 4 degrees below zero at Lyncaburg and 10 below at Knoxville are perneeded. On that point there is practically no haps unprecedented. The suffering in the South is great, for the reason that houses there a site in the immediate vicinity of the existing are not constructed for low temperatures. In Chattanooga the situation is exceptionally seri-New-York-ought to be chosen. It never has ous because the water supply is frozen up. Along the Blue Ridge the snow is deeper than in many years, and in the vicinity of Chesa-Peake Bay all sorts of game are perishing from sincerely conducted. For reasons of their own the cold. Throughout the Western States, and especially in Minnesota and Wisconsin. the mercury has taken an extraordinary plunge downward. The same conditions have prevailed simultaneously in Europe. In Russia the cold has been most intense; in Germany there have been unusually heavy snowstorms, and the cold wave has swept the shores of the Mediterranean. Indeed, the low temperatures recorded at once in Europe, Siberia and in the United States point to some general cause affeeting the Northern Hemisphere as a whole. It is a most interesting field for physical investigation and conjecture. Perhaps the most intelligible thing that can be said about it is that extreme cold, like intense heat, unusual drouth or excessive rain, comes in cycles.

The most serious feature of the continuance of rigorous weather in our own country is the searcity of coal in many cities. Owing to the high prices prevailing during the last year large bodies of consumers have carried small stocks which have required constant replenishing. With the unusual weather a sharp demand for coal has been created, and with railway transportation impeded and even paralyzed in many sections by the heavy snowfall the supply has been exhausted. From Chicago and other Western cities alarming reports of the scarcity of fuel have been received, and even in Eastern cities there is cause for apprehension lest the continuance of Arctic weather may involve much suffering. Even with this formidable combination between King Zero and the coal barons it is hardly probable that the scenes of St. Petersburg, where large wood fires are kept blazing in the streets for the benefit of wayfarers, will be enacted here.

BANK-NOTES AND DISEASE

Congressman Outhwaite has introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to prothe calling in and redemption in new notes of all ragged, worn and soiled paper money. The operation is to be conducted, of course, through the banks. Its motive is sanitary. Ex aminations have proved that bacterial germs, some of them being specific poisons, exist in a condition capable of growth under favoring circumstances, in the worn tissues of almost every such piece of money. Cultures have been would then be possible to put up an edifice of made in broth, gelatine and agar-agar of these such a character as to preserve if not enhance organisms, and their evil character has been re the beauty of the City Hall, and to supply vealed by experiments on mice, guinea-pigs and every requirement of the municipality now and This evidence is indisputable, other animals. and, even if it were wanting, there is every reason in the mere possibility of such notes becoming the bearers far and near of infective germs why Mr. Outhwaite's bill should pass. We have not yet suffered, and are never likely to suffer, from imported plagues, like Asiatio that ugly relic of the Tweed era and the at-cholera and yellow fever, as we do every year from tractive memorial of old and honest days New-those that are less virulent, but endemic. The vic-even wears chains, which clank as he moves

effect upon those dissatisfied with the work tion with a capitalization of some fifty millions York will do well to let the Court House go time of typhoid fever, scarlatina, tuberculosis, victims of diseases brought from the Yangtse, the Garges or the Isthmus, and it must be remembered that all these disorders, those we are familiar with not less than those that come from abroad and seem so much more fearful and mysterious, are produced in identically the same way-by the introduction into the system, generally through the mouth, of a specific, or-

ganic, infective poison. While there is nothing new in the suggestion that soiled paper money is a great source of danger to health, the fact that we have so long disregarded it is no reason why we should continue to do so. The origin of disease germs is still a subject of little else than speculation, but a good deal has been ascertained as to the means by which they are borne about and deposited in soils suitable for their growth and reproduction. That they are present in the atmosphere of a sick-room, carried on particles of dust and with them attached to the walls of the room, to carpets, to the clothing of passers-in and passers-out, and, indeed, to every absorbent surface; that they are thereafter dispatched on fatal errands by the housemaid's broom and dusting-cloth; that they and their encrusted spores, or seed, are capable of lying in what may be termed a dormant condition, certainly for months, on any surface that catches and detains them, uraffected by excesses of temperature; that, released by a brush or a current of air, and dropped in a substance that affords them nourishment, they multiply with incalculable rapidity-these are facts that have been thoroughly demorstrated. No care can be too great, therefore, which diminishes their chance of doing harm.

So much has been accomplished by progressive cientists under the leadership of such men as Koch, Klebs, Pasteur and Davaine, in the last twenty years, and since the means were discovered of transplanting these germs and of raising them in pure cultures, that the hope may fairly be entertained of the discovery in the early future of medicines which will surely stay their ravages and perhaps render the centres in which they are apt to effect a lodgment so unsuited to their development as to make the danger of the disease when it has broken out and of its spread thereafter exceedingly slight. Something, indeed, has been done with effective results, and much with results suggestively hopeful. Epidemiologists, if they do not yet know how to produce the curative or protective influence, know, at least, the cells or centres in the human body which each kind of germinal poison attacks, and they understand what the condition is that they must seek to bring about in those cells in order to give them the desired immunity. They have unlearned much that early experiments and speculations inclined them to believe as to how protective powers were conferred, and they realize that specific powers are necessary to meet each specific poisonous or ganism. They have made a good beginning, and it is impossible to believe that the great secret will be long withheld from minds so acute and eves so observant. In no more than a generation they have succeeded in producing these lower forms of life in pure cultures, where they could be analyzed and classified, where the habits and needs of each could be authoritatively known, where their relations to human life could be carefully studied, where the innocent could be distinguished from the hurtful, the life-giving from the life-destroying. They are at the very threshold of discoveries the fortunate results of which to the human race are immeasurable, and accepting even the sum of their present knowledge, it is possible by that prudence and care of which the measure proposed by Mr. Outhwaite in Congress is an example to diminish greatly the number of chances that threaten human life.

Some of the New-Jersey politicians are moved by sympathy for Leon Abbett to say that a place will probably be found for him. What is the matter with obscurity?

Assemblyman Butts's bill providing for through trains on the East Side elevated roads and the Suburban Railway, with a single fare of five cents for the entire distance, is one that ought to be passed. A similar bill was before the last Legislature, but failed to become a law. The Tribune urged its passage last year, and is now in sympathy with the demand of North Side residents for rapid transit at a low figure. For will make me fight again is National pride." have been carried to One-hundred-and-fifty-fifthst, for five cents. An equal or greater privilege ought to be extended to the people living in the rapidly growing region above Harlem Bridge

Mr. Hill once boasted that he had the delegates, while his adversaries had nothing but torches. It is conceivable that a little more light would have been useful to him during the last few weeks.

For sale cheap: The undersigned offers for sale at a bargain a large quantity of admirable advice touching the choice of candidates for the United States Senate. Has been little used, and is as good as new. The owner is induced to part with it simply because he has no further use for it. Address G. C., in care of the Reform Club,

The New-York Kindergarten Association has

reason to be greatly encouraged by the success of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association. whose thirteenth annual report was summarized in our San Francisco dispatch on Sanday. New-York is far behind the Pacific metropolis, however, for its association has been in existence only two or three years. In San Francisco thirty-five kindergartens have been established-against less than one-third as many here-and over 3,000 children were on the rolls last year, 14,000 in all having been trained during the existence of the association. Eighteen of the thirty-five are permanently endowed, fifteen of which are memorial kindergartens. It is most excellent work which these schools are doing, and it would be creditable to New-York if an equally good showing could be made here. Public opinion is being stirred up on this subject, for an appropriation of \$5,000 for kindergartens in our public schools was made by the Board of Fstimate last month -the first public money ever set aside for the purpose in this city. This will enable a start to e made at least, although the Board of Education asked for and hoped to obtain four times as

From the way the avenues and the Park are crowded with sleighs the prevailing motto seems to be: "It comes high, but we must have it."

"The next Democratic nomince for President of the United States must not hail from the State of New-York." There you have the first gun for 1896. Fired by "The Louisville Courier-Journal. Now then, Mr. David Bennett Hill.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Carlisle, according to a Washington letter in "The Boston Transcript," has for years been her husband's chief counsellor and belper. "Few men," says this writer, "ever lived who owed more to a woman than he to Mrs. Carlisle, and she has always been intensely ambitious for him. It is likely that she will shave great weight in deciding the question of his going into the Cabinet of Mr. Carlisle's political enreer. Mrs. Carlisle knows public men, and affairs as well as Mrs. Hetty Green understands railway matters. She is neither young nor handsome, but she is very agreenable, and always knows what is best for John Griffin Carlisle." When the fourth ballot had been taken in the

recent Republican Senatorial caucus in Hartford, ex-Governor Bulkeley was consulted about the way in which his adherents should vote when they became satisfied that he could not win. Should they support Hawley or Fessaden? The answer was "Hawley," according to "The Hartford Post."

George Kennan, in lecturing about Siberian exiles,

They are stiached to his ankles, but are suspended from his belt by a thong. General Butler once gave a reception while he was Governor, in one of the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts, at which he sat in a low, cushioned

ensy-chair, with a table in front of him. People who paid their respects were not permitted to shake his hand. Sir George Greaves, military commander at Bombay and the senior in rank of Sir George White, who has been appointed to succeed Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief in India, is said to be sore over the slight he has received, and is about to resign if current rumor be true.

The Hon. Robert M. McLane, Mr. Cleveland's migister to France, is among the possibilities for Secre-tary of State, certain Marylanders think. Mr. Mo-Lane is a Baltimore man.

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, was personally very gracious to Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, the American bleyclers who recently crossed Asia on "safeties." He asked them among other questions, which country they most admired of all through they had passed. "The United States," they replied.
"Why then do you visit other countries?" "Because,"
they answered, "If we had not seen other countries
we should not have known our own was the best."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The United Metropolitan Improved Hot Muffia and Crumpet Baking and Punctual Delivery Company," mentioned in "Nicholas Nickleby," was not so much of a caricature after all. There is a society now organa caricature after all. There is a society now organized in London, commonly referred to as the U. C. P. D. N. R. L. T., the full name of the organization being "The United Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralization of the Native Races by the Lique Traffic." Englishmen have a strong penchant for giving societies a name that will epitomize their whole

scope and history. "Poor Mr. Mills is so sympathetic, I think."

Dolly—What did he do!
"To-day he sat with his eyes closed, on the car, ther than see the ladies stand up."—(Chicago Intelligence)

Some one says that a carrot finely grated and

mixed with lard will cure frostbite. Mr. Hobson (during the spat)-Maria, I'm astonished. You're talking through your hat.

Mrs. Hobson (with significance)—Well, it's the same
hat I've had for going on three winters now,—
(Chicago News Record.

A man in Kansas City has a copy of "The Gazette." printed in "St. Louis, Louislana," in 1808.

HOLDING THE REINS.

The night was clear, the sleighing good,
The cutter seat not wide,
She sauggled close beneath the robe
To her fond lover's side.
The horse was spirited and jumped
With frequent tugs and strains,
Until she innoncently said:
"Do let me hold the reins!"

II. They're married now, perhaps because the She was so helpful then.
She loves him well, and he loves herwell, in the way of men;
And yet in all their sweet delight
One sad thought makes him wince;
She held the reins that winter's night,
She's held them ever since.
—(Somerville Journal.

A correspondent writes: "The erection of nemorial tablet in the vestil-ule of Plymouth Church is a curious controversion of the views of Mr. Beecher upon such matters. On one of his trips abroad, and after a stroll through Westminster, he was commenting upon some of the tablets he had seen, and said in effect: 'If, after I am gone, they should do anything of the kind, I would arise from my grave and scratch

Brown (swellingly)-Yes, I am up to my ears in business.

Gray-Well, there's no danger you'll ever get over them, Brown, not a bit of danger.

And Gray puts his thambs to the top of his own ears, and flags his hands up and down like a loose casement in the wind.—(Boston Transcript. Edward Victor Cox, of Dunts, N. C., is a good ex-

ample of the scholar succeeding in politics. graduated last June from Roanoke College, Va., and ilmost immediately afterward was engaged by the State Republican Committee of North Carolina as & regular campaign speaker during the Presidential campaign, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and the party. The position of Presidential declined.

Since the establishment of the Federal Government New-York has had forty-two Cabinet appointments. Massachusetts, thirty-seven: Pennsylvania, thirty-sly, and Virginia and West Virginia together, forty-three. California, now one of the largest and most important states, has never had a place in the Cabinet. The only Cabinet office ever held by a man from either of the Pachie States was that of Attorney-General, held by George Williams under Grant. New-York has had five Secretaries of State, six of the Treasury, five of War, four of the Navy, three Post-master-femerals and three Attorney-Generals, but it never has had a Secretary of the Interior Department.—(Charlesson News and Courier.

Mr. Jim Corbett remarks: "The only thing which National pride to come between him and his conscience-in case he feels duty calling him to leave the ring. It would be hard on National pride, but uithmately it might rally from the blow.

Too Suspicious, Member of Salvation Army (to stranger en incoming train)—My friend, are you aware that in this great city—
Uncle Josh (from Upthecreek)—Stop right where you are, young man! I read the papers, I do, b'gosh, and you can't play no bunco games on me! Git!—(Chicago Tribune.

"We have again and again during the last few years," says "The Independent," "had occasion to ex-press our prefound indignation at the administration of Tennessee law as applied to some country farmers belonging to the Seventh-day Adventist body, who, after having carefully kept the Sabbath on the seventh day of the week, worked in their fields on the first day of the week. This prosecution has been renewed and three men of families, one fifty-five and another sixtytwo years of age, were convicted, and have during the summer and autumn been working out their f being set to work with criminals at shovelling on the common highway. They refused to pay their fine, de-claring that it was unjust, and that they were liable to be arrested again as soon as they were released. We have said before, and we say again, that this is bad law, bad morals and bad religion."

"You may telk all you like about women being the weaker sex." said Mrs. Sutpps, "but the women of this country did something last year that men could never

do." And that was—?" inquired Mr. Snipps.
"Lost 50,000,000 halrpins and were the wings of 3,000,000 birds on their hats."

At the last session of the General Missionary Com mittee, says "The Christian Advocate" (Methodist), on a proposition to appropriate money to a certain section of the Pacific Coast Bishop Vincent, who represented the region, was asked what it was proposed to do with the money. He replied that if the amount asked was granted they could put one man into Pandise and another into Honey Lake." of our stations is at Devil's Den, and a brother, objecting to being sent to such a place, was told by the Bishop that that place differed from some others merely in having a truthful name," "

"Don't you think," the mother said, proudly, "that her playing shows a remarkable finish?"
"Yes," replied the young man, absently; "but she was a long time getting to it."—(The Jury.

REVOLUTION IN KANSAS.

From The Worcester Spy.

The people of the country are given a pretty good opportunity to size up the character of the People's party by the lawless and reckless course which the representatives of that party are taking in their attempt to control the Kansas House of Representatives, atthough the people by their votes placed them in a decided minority in that body. No such flagrant usurpation of polluteal rights has been seen since a mob of Greenbackers and Democrats attempted by the grossest frauds to gain possession of the Legislature of Maine-an attempted outrage against the people that was sufficient to sent the death warrant of the Greenback party in the Pine Tree State.

FOLLOWING A GOOD PRECEDENT.

From The Boston Journal.

Democratic journals which chide President Harrison for waiting until the close of his Administration before extending the Civil service rules to all free-de-Democratic journals which chide President Harrison for waiting until the close of his Administration be-fore extending the Civil Service rules to all free-de-livery postoffices probably forget that it was just be-tore retring from office that Mr. Cleveland included the railway mail service under the rules.

GOOD WORD FOR THE MACHINE. From The Augusta (Gn.) Chronicle (Dem.).

From Tae Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

Eighty-five (out of the ninety Democratic members of the New-York Legislature) is so nearly a unanimous vote that the traducers and kickers of the machine in and out of New-York ought to be willing to accept the verdict of the majority of the cancus as the voice of the Democrats of the Empire State. In large and close States there must be therough and systematic organization in order to obtain political power and to retain it. The more complete the party machinety, the more certain the victory and the more effective and lasting the ascendancy. The men who study politics and are successful are always accused a running the machine.